[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Received up to 18th May, 1878.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 150 copies.

England and Russia.

The *Urdu Akhbar* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 11th May publishes an article on the present aspect of relations between England and Russia. The substance of the article is as follows:—

Looking at the latest telegraphic news, war between England and Russia appears to be improbable. The Russian Ambassador accredited to the Porte has gone to St. Petersburg to arrange the terms of peace. Russia is willing to withdraw her army from the vicinity of Constantinople, and wishes that the English power should also withdraw its fleet from the Sea of Marmora. It appears from the telegram of the 8th May that popular feeling at Constantinople is in favour of the maintenance of peace with England. If Russia had not carelessly slighted or insulted England on one or two occasions, the latter would not have been obliged to make military

preparations. It is true that Russia can bring an army a hundred times as numerous as the English army to the field. The strength of the Russian army consists only in numbers. But there is no nation on the face of the earth so remarkable for its patriotism, loyalty, enteprising spirit, the presence of mind, military dicipline, shrewdness and unity, as the British and native subjects of Her Majesty. A contingent of native troops has already been sent to Europe from India. The Nizam of Hyderabad, Maharaja Sindhia, and the Begam of Bhopal have offerred the services of their troops for foreign service. Several regiments of native troops have applied of their own accord to be sent with the Indian expeditionary force to Europe. For the last two months, since the relations between England and Russia have grown critical, the natives have been reading the telegraphic news with great interest. It is always their wish that success should attend the English arms. Hence it is evident how popular the British rule is with the natives, and how much the natives love the English Government. But we are glad to see that the chances of war are reduced, and that therefore there will be no bloodshed. It is a matter of still greater delight to us that the bravery of the English people, and the military preparations so vigorously pushed on by the English Government, have deterred Russia from her hostile intentions, and induced her to settle the matter amicably. Thus, our Government has, as it were, won a victory over Russia without bloodshed.

Circulation, 125 copies.

The secret treaty between Turkey and Russia.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* of the 11th May publishes some of the provisions of the secret treaty which is believed to have been concluded between Turkey and Russia. The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* reprints them from the *Umdat-ul-Akhbár*, Madras, of the 5th May, which itself copied them from the *Qásim-ul-Akhbár* of the 29th April. The provisions are as follows:—

(1)—We, *i. e.*, the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia, solemnly bind ourselves to an offen-

sive and defensive alliance between [illegible] selves.

(2)—In the event of war with England, one hundred thousand Russian troops, together with the Turkish army, should proceed to Syria and Egypt, and occupy the coasts; and the Suez Canal should be closed in order to stop all traffic between England and India, and injure British commerce.

(3)—And an army equally strong should be despatched to Persia to conquer that kingdom, and other States and Principalities as far as the north-west frontier of India, and make them acknowledge the fealty of the Porte.

(4)—The Sultan being the Imám of the whole Muhammadan community, it will be his duty to restore Muhammadan rule in India. The Russian power will aid the Sultan with men and money in the execution of this project.

(5)—If the English menace Constantinople by sea, the Russian troops should occupy Constantinople, Gallipoli, and the Dardanelles; and the Porte should temporarily remove the seat of Government to Barosa.

(6)—Russia will be responsible for all the expenses of the war.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* remarks that the above conditions of treaty may have been taken from English papers. The Turkish papers make no reference to them.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The *Vrits Dhárá* of the 18th May says that in order to realize the relations that exist between a king and his subjects, it should be noticed that the king is a person whom

The relations existing between a king and his subjects.

the people appoint by common consent as their protector for the better security of their lives and property, and the maintenance of peace and order among them, and pay him a portion of their earnings in return of these services which he renders to them. The king should be a man whom the people love and in whom they have confidence, so that his every act or measure may be popular, and may be intended for their benefit. This happy state of things no doubt existed at the first organisation of society. But time has wrought a change, and the king now possesses absolute power to act as he pleases. A king now wages war or engages in some other enterprize through selfish motives even against the wishes of his subjects, and meets the cost of the war or the enterprize by the levy of various taxes upon them. If the tax payer fails to pay the tax, the tax is realized by the sale of his property. At present every people throughout the world appear to be disgusted with their king, and seem anxious to take the administration of public affairs into their own hands. But there are some kings who behave towards the people in a way which indicates that they always think it to be their paramount duty to win the good will of the people. We give below an example of this, which we have reprinted from the *Sûryodaya* (a vernacular newspaper published at Tanna). Here the writer republishes from the *Sûryodaya* the story of king Frederick the Great of Prussia and a poor woman. The poor woman used to present a basket of fruits every year to the king as a mark of her love and loyalty to him. One time she complained to His Majesty that she was involved in debt. The king advised her to be economical, and gave her two hundred crowns to pay her debts. The *Sûryodaya*, after publishing the correspondence that passed between king Frederick the Great and the poor woman in question, remarks that hence it will be patent to the reader how popular king Frederick was, and how faithfully were his subjects devoted to him. The dignity of a king does not suffer by meeting his

poor subjects. He should always remember by whose exertions he has obtained all his dignity and grandeur, and what are his duties. He should have courage and strength to give effect to his schemes and measures.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The despatch of native troops to Malta.

The *Sayfu-z-Zafar* of the 8th May says that the long talked of Indian expeditionary force left the Indian shore on the 29th April, the 1st May, and the 4th May. It is generally rumoured that the troops have been sent to Malta. But the fact of the matter is that the cause and the destination of the expedition are quite unknown, even to military officers. Captain Keys has received sealed orders, with the intimation that he should open the cover after he has passed Aden. The Lucknow regiment of infantry was the first to offer its services for European service. Those regiments which have not yet received orders for foreign service are much grieved. Those soldiers who have been left behind on account of illness were also very anxious that they should be taken with the expedition. At the time of filling up vacancies in regiments, if one man was required four men volunteered, and each of them persisted that he should be chosen. It is a source of delight to us that the Government has sent native troops on an expedition to Europe, and afforded them an opportunity to exhibit their bravery. This is a cause of increase of confidence in the loyalty of native troops. It behoves them to show courage and bravery in the field, so that their own honour and that of the country may not suffer in any way. If success attends their arms, they will win a good name, and share the fame of victory with English soldiers, and will be able to brag of their deeds during the rest of their lives. Some of them may also receive medals. Their eagerness for being sent on the expedition is in no small measure due to the hope of free rations and the prospect of plunder or booty. The despatch of native troops for foreign service is advantageous in several ways. The stigma of disloyalty which the mutiny of 1857 has fixed on their forehead

Circulation, 200 copies.

The advisability of despatching the troops of native chiefs to Europe.

The *Sufir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 11th May, referring to the offer of her troops by the Begam of Bhúpál for foreign service, says that this offer on her part is indicative of her loyalty to the English Government. It will be a wise policy on the part of the Government of India to despatch a portion of the army of each ruling chief to Malta. We believe that all native chiefs are willing to assist the Government with men and money.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 525 copies.

Distress and oppression in the Kashmir State.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 11th May, writing from Kashmir, complains of the prevalence of distress and oppression in the Kashmir State. The writer visited Verínág, Shapsiyán and other towns, and found the neighbouring villages suffering from distress. He saw poor peasants subjected to flogging in every village. The agricultural classes were starving for want of food, whilst the chakledars and tahsildars exacted revenue with severity. No better state of things prevailed at Srinagar. The writer saw one day a number of *tahvíldárs* or treasurers standing near the Government House called Shergarhi. The arms of each of them were tied behind, and an *ambora* (which appears to be an instrument like tongs) held a portion of his flesh and hung at his back. The next day the writer saw a number of shawl-weavers sitting near the Government House. They were dressed in rags. They were summoned to pay up the arrears of the license tax which were due by them. The Vazir came and ordered the arrears to be realised from them. But the writer went away from the spot, and therefore does

not know what severities were exercised upon them. It is really surprising that eating, flogging, pulling the beard, holding flesh by tongs, &c., are resorted to to realize taxes at this time of distress. One day the writer happened to go to Maharajganj. Nearly all the shops were closed. He saw a large crowd of people standing at a place in the bazar. On enquiry he found that a quantity of *zarishka* (a kind of fruit) was required by the Maharaja for the marriage of the Maharaja's son, but as the shop-keepers could not supply it, they were harassed and exposed to indignity at the hands of the State officers.

Now only two *seers* of paddy are given to each man as his weekly allowance of food, so that a man gets only one and a half or two chataks of rice every day.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

The *Malwa Akhbár* of the 10th May says that there were four or five extracts from this paper in that collection of extracts from the writings of the vernacular press which was laid before the Viceregal Legislative Council at the time of the introduction of the Vernacular Press Bill. His Excellency the Viceroy referred to the extracts from this paper in his speech. A statement has appeared in several newspapers of Calcutta and Bombay to the effect that the editor of the *Malwa Akhbár* has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Indore Darbar. But this is utterly false. The fact of the matter is that we were sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Darbar. We were then called upon to defend our conduct, if we could. We urged that there were only four extracts from our paper among the 1,500 (*sic*) extracts from the writings of the vernacular press laid before the Legislative Council, and that all our articles were based on the writings of the newspapers published in British territories. The Darbar has acquitted us, and warned us that in future we

The *Malwa Akhbár* and the Vernacular Press Act.

should not publish such articles as are prohibited by the Government, and that if we republish any articles against the Government from other papers, we should expressly state the names of the papers from which we have republished them.

[*N.B.*—The leading articles in the *Malwa Akhbár* are now only republications from the Marathi papers of the Bombay Presidency, specially from the *Arunodaya*, the *Indu Prakásh*, and the *Native Opinion*.]

Circulation, 150 copies.

The Vernacular Press Act.

The *Mitra Vilás* of the 13th May, after referring to the fact that the commissioner of Dacca has received orders from the Government to ask the magistrate to release the editors of vernacular newspapers from the bonds which they were required to enter into, remarks that the vernacular press meetings of Calcutta and Bombay have not been held in vain. Our English Government readily admits and corrects its mistakes when they are pointed out to it. It is not like the old Muhammadan kings who, in their pride of power, thought it detrimental to their fame to change or modify their orders, however oppressive to the people those orders might be. We congratulate ourselves on the establishment of British rule in India which has put an end to all oppression and injustice.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 135 copies.

H. G. Keene, Esq., the District and Sessions Judge of Agra.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 14th May says that as long as there are such judges as Mr. Keene in the service of the Government, justice cannot be said to have vanished from the world. We have seen many judges. If it be no exaggeration according to Western ideas to say so, we are ready to say that Mr. Keene possesses as much genuine intelligence and firmness of mind as the rest of the world put together. He at once finds out the thoughts and feelings of natives, and readily distinguishes truth from falsehood in

their statements. No man can do anything at his court. He decides every case according to his own sound judgment. Sometime ago a European railway officer severely beat his servants on suspicion of stealing his watch. Mr. Keene sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The assessors wished that the accused should be released. But Mr. Keene's strict sense of justice would not let him escape scot-free, and inflicted an exemplary punishment upon him which he will not forget for the rest of his life. The judgment passed by Mr. Keene in this case spread a panic in the whole European community.

We fail to understand why Mr. Keene is not appointed a Commissioner or a Judge of the High Court. Is it now the practice of the English Government not to give promotion to an officer who is not in the habit of flattering it? It is a fact that when a kingdom becomes very extensive, the ideas of the Government also become very extensive, and its carelessness increases to an extent that it does not know the real state of its affairs. We were inclined to say something more, but the dreadful look of Act IX of 1878 terrified us. However, there is one satisfaction; our local Government is not like the Government of Bengal, angry with the vernacular press. On the contrary, our Government is favourably disposed towards it, and even appears to be thankful to it. The vernacular press of the North-Western Provinces has always supported the Government.

Circulation, 260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan*, Amritsar, of the 10th May, publishes several items of local news. It

Local complaints.

is rumoured that the deputy commissioner of Amritsar wishes to apply to the Government that Pandit Bihari Lall, extra assistant commissioner, Amritsar, should be vested with full civil powers. We hope that the commissioner will also endorse the proposal of the deputy commissioner. The records of several cases have been com-

[illegible] in transferring the cases from one court to another in consequence of the withdrawal of higher civil powers from the assistant and extra assistant commissioners.

The district courts of justice are now held from 6 A.M. to 12 o'clock. The only object which the change of working hours has in view is that all work may be done in the forenoon, while the heat is not so intense as in the afternoon, and all men may return home at 12 o'clock. But this object has not been obtained. Some courts open at 6 A.M. and close at 2 or 3 P.M., and thus the litigants, witnesses, and all other persons who have dealings with the courts are put to great inconvenience. They have to fast for the whole day. Our courts should always consult public convenience in all matters, but it is to be regretted that this is not done.

Has the office of member of the municipal committee of Amritsar been made hereditary, or has the term of office in the case of the present members been extended to life? There has been no new election for the last four years. If there are any special grounds on which the rule of biennial elections has been departed from in favour of the present incumbents, those grounds should be made public.

The examination of patwaris.

The *Ahl-i-Panjab* of the 16th May approves of the rules fixed by the Panjab Government for the education and examination of patwaris. But it is a matter of regret that in some places rule II of the Rules prescribed by the Financial Commissioner for the education of patwari is not properly carried out. According to rule II the deputy commissioner has the power to exempt those patwaris who have held the office of patwari for five years, and have registers and records for the last two years, from passing the prescribed examination. The Lieutenant recommend their friends and relatives for exemption from the examination whether they are entitled to this indulgence or not, whilst those patwaris who really

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 14th May, in its correspondence columns, points out that the Qázis are a very respectable section of the Musalman community. But under the British rule they are in a very miserable condition owing to want of employment. The Government should appoint them to offices in the public service. The measure also commends itself on political considerations. The influence of the Qázis over the ignorant masses will make the latter more loyally disposed towards the Government.

The miserable condition of Qázis.

Circulation, 320 copies.

The *Nur-i-Afshán* of the 16th May points out that the fairs as at present held in the Panjab do no good whatever to the country. But on the contrary they are a national scandal. The ignorant persons at these fairs delight in reciting very indecent and obscene songs and verses. The Government should turn these fairs into the means of encouraging native manufactures, the industrial arts and trade. Prizes should be awarded for the best specimens of manufacture and art. The Government has already taken the initiative by granting prizes for the best animals and cattle at several fairs, for which we are cordially thankful to the Government.

The fairs held in the Panjab should be made the means of encouraging native manufactures and arts.

Circulation, 425 copies.

EDUCATIONAL.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 10th May, writing from Lucknow, says that since the abolition of the Bareilly and Delhi colleges and new educational scheme of the Government schools, the students of colleges are

Circulation, 260 copies.

exposed to great hardships and inconveniences. First, the rates of school fees for the students of the First Arts and the B.A. classes have been increased. If the students paid Rs. 3 a month with difficulty, how will they be able to pay Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month? Many poor students, who cannot afford to pay the enhanced rates of fees, have left the college, as for instance in Benares, &c. Secondly, there are two courses of study called the A and the B courses for the candidates for the B. A. examination. At all the colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh only the B course is taught. But how is it possible for those students, who learnt philosophy and not the physical science in the First Arts class, to master the B course in two years? Thus, this class of the candidates for the B. A. examination are put to great inconvenience in these provinces. They must either give up their studies or go to Bengal where both the A and the B courses are taught. But all men cannot afford to pay the expenses of going to Bengal for education. Thus, it is clear that our Government does not like the progress of learning among the natives. Scholarships are also granted on a very small scale now. If the Government were to remedy the evils above described, it would do an act of justice and generosity to the poor students.

Circulation, 260 copies.

The *Urdú Akhbár* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 11th May remonstrates against

The abolition of the Marathi Female School, Akola.

the abolition of the Marathi Female School at Akola, Berar. The school has been closed from the beginning of May. It is a matter of shame that there should be no girls' school at Akola, which is the chief seat of learning in Berar. But who is to take heed of this?

Circulation, 77 copies.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbár* of the 16th May, writing from Gayá, says that the students of the zila school, Gayá, have

The Zila School, Gayá.

sent a petition to the district magistrate complaining against the headmaster and the assistant of the school. The purport

of the position is that the headmaster passes his time in reading books in the library and in smoking, and does not teach the students. The maulvi is addicted to sodomy. He sends for young and beautiful students at his house for wicked purposes. If any boy refuses to comply with his desire, the harasses and punishes the boy at school under various pretexts.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 90 copies.

Local complaints, Bareilly.

A correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of the 10th May, writing from Bareilly, says that distress from high prices prevails at Bareilly. Many men are dying from starvation. The Government has established a poor-house, but it does not meet all cases of distress. It would be a very good thing if some arrangements were made for the relief of poor *pardánashín* women as have been done in Lucknow.

Two or three *muhallás* have been utterly destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants who were already suffering from scarcity, have now no place of rest. Our generous Government should render pecuniary aid to the sufferers.

Some railway servants of the station treat passengers with great severity, specially the telegraph master is a very ill-tempered man. Sometime ago a man sent a telegraphic message, and also prepaid the reply. The telegraph master much harassed him, as he had the message written by some other man and not by the telegraph master; and when he asked for the reply to his message, the telegraph master rudely told him that he would get the reply from the Government telegraph office.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Berar Samáchár* of the 12th May says that a theft of property of a dear was lately committed at the house of Narayan Rao Yádava at Umraoti.

Circulation, 195 copies.

Berar, and property to the value of Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 was stolen. The thieves have not yet been traced. Very few thefts are traced in Umbote.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The prohibition of the cultivation of poppy in Berar.

A correspondent of the *Berár Samachár* of the 12th May says that the cultivators in Berar have long been in the habit of growing poppy. They have long been doing this without any inconvenience to the Government. But the Government has lately prohibited the cultivation of poppy in Berar. This prohibition is calculated to inflict great pecuniary loss upon the cultivators, since poppy is very extensively cultivated in Berar.

Circulation, 90 copies.

The Educational Department, Berar.

The same correspondent says that a new practice has been lately introduced in the Educational Department, Berar. An examination called the fourth class examination is held every year. Those students of the lower schools who pass this examination are not allowed to remain in the lower schools but are required to join the middle class schools. Thus the lower schools are deprived of their best students every year. It takes them four or five months to bring up other students to the same degree of proficiency. But if in the meantime an educational officer happens to examine any of the lower schools, the results of the examination are of course not satisfactory. Secondly, the text books taught in the schools are not always available at the Book Depôt, and therefore the studies of students of lower forms greatly suffer from want of books.

Circulation, 260 copies.

The need of the establishment of a family fund among the Hindus and Musalmans.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 10th May urges upon the Hindus and Musalmans the need of establishing a family fund on the model of the Bengali Christian family fund.

Circulation, 195 copies.

They famine-stricken girls made over to harlots at Sahárunpur are taken back from the latter.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 11th May, writing from Sahárunpur, is glad to notice that the famine-stricken girls made over to harlots are being taken back from the latter by the district officers. Heaven be praised! the girls have been saved from being brought up to a vile profession. We are anxious to know what arrangements will now be made for their support. The recovery of poor girls from the hands of harlots is perhaps due to the complaint which was lately made in this paper (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 6th April, 1878, page 286).

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
1	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	May 15th & 16th 1878.	
2	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	„ 14th 1878.	135 copies.
3	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 15th „	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
4	*Akhbár-i-Tamannái* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 16th „	112 copies.
5	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 12th „	100 „
6	*Aligarh Institute Gazette* ...	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English ...	Bi-weekly ...	„ 11th & 14th 1878.	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.
7	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	„ 11th 1878.	135 copies.
8	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 10th „	400 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
9	*Anwár-ul-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 9th & 16th 1878.	100 copies.
10	*Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly ...	„ 11th 1878.	105 „
11	*Benares Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	„ 16th „	77 „
12	*Berár Samachár* ...	Akola ...	Marathi ...	Ditto ...	„ 13th „	250 „
13	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-English ...	Ditto ...	„ 10th „	150 „
14	*Dabdabah Sikandari* ...	Rampur ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	„ 13th „	230 „

15	*Gwalior Gazette*	...	Gwalior	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 12th	,,
16	*Jaipur Akhbár* (Rajputana)	...	Jaipur	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 10th	,,
17	*Jalwah Tur*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 13th	,,
18	*Kirnamah*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 13th	,,
19	*Kashi Patrikd* ...	...	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Bi-monthly	...	,, 13th	,,
20	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá*	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	,, 13th	,,
21	*Khair Khwah-i-Alam*	...	Delhi	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 16th	,,
22	*Khair Khwah-i-Hind*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	,,	,,
23	*Khair Khwah-i-Oudh*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 16th	,,
24	*Khurshid-i-Alam*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	,, 18th	,,
25	*Koh-i-Núr*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 11th	,,
26	*Lama-i-Núr*	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 12th	,,
27	*Lauh-i-Mahfuz*	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 10th	,,
28	*Lawrence Gazette*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 14th	,,
29	*Malwa Akhbár*	...	Indore	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	,, 10th	,,
30	*Marwár Gazette*	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 6th	,,
31	*Mashir i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 12th	,,
32	*Mihir-i-Darakhshan*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	,, 11th	,,
33	*Mitrá Bilas*	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	,, 13th	,,
34	*Mufid-i-A'm*	...	Agra	...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly	...	,, 10th	,,
35	*Muhib-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	,, 7th	,,
36	*Mumba-ul-Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	,, 15th	,,
37	*Mutlá-i-Núr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	,, 14th	,,
38	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	,, 13th to 18th	,,
39	*Nasim-i-Agra*	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	,, 10th	,,
40	*Nizam-ul-Akhbár*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	,, 13th	,,

15	*Gwalior Gazette*	...	Gwalior	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 12th	,,
16	*Jaipur Akhbár* (Rajputana)	...	Jaipur	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 10th	,,
17	*Jalwah Tur*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 13th	,,
18	*Kirnamah*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 13th	,,
19	*Kashi Patrikd* ...	...	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Bi-monthly	...	,, 13th	,,
20	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá*	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	,, 13th	,,
21	*Khair Khwah-i-Alam*	...	Delhi	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 16th	,,
22	*Khair Khwah-i-Hind*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	,,	,,
23	*Khair Khwah-i-Oudh*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 16th	,,
24	*Khurshid-i-Alam*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	,, 18th	,,
25	*Koh-i-Núr*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 11th	,,
26	*Lama-i-Núr*	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 12th	,,
27	*Lauh-i-Mahfuz*	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 10th	,,
28	*Lawrence Gazette*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,, 14th	,,
29	*Malwa Akhbár*	...	Indore	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	,, 10th	,,
30	*Marwár Gazette*	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 6th	,,
31	*Mashir i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,, 12th	,,
32	*Mihir-i-Darakhshan*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	,, 11th	,,
33	*Mitrá Bilas*	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	,, 13th	,,
34	*Mufid-i-A'm*	...	Agra	...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly	...	,, 10th	,,
35	*Muhib-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	,, 7th	,,
36	*Mumba-ul-Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	,, 15th	,,
37	*Mutlá-i-Núr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	,, 14th	,,
38	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	,, 13th to 18th	,,
39	*Nasim-i-Agra*	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	,, 10th	,,
40	*Nizam-ul-Akhbár*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	,, 13th	,,

130	,,
125	,,
100	,,
200	,,
500 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt).	
110	copies.
215	,,
200	,,
150	,,
100	,,
245	,,
30	,,
40	,,
350	,,
150	,,
45	,,

List of papers examined.—(continued.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
41	*Mir-i-Akhbár* ...	Ludhiana ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	" 18th "	425 "
42	*Nur-ul-Absar* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	" 15th "	84 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
43	*Nár-ul-Anwar* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	" 18th "	380 copies.
44	*Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly ...	" 11th "	125 "
45	*Nusrat-ul-Islám* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" " "	60 "
46	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	" 13th to 18th "	830 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
47	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	" 14th "	400 copies.
48	*Panjabi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 11th "	300 "
49	*Rahbar Akhbár* ...	Patiala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 18th "	240 "
50	*Prince of Wales' Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 11th "	250 "
51	*Qutbar-ul-Akhbár* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" " "	150 "
52	*Rafik-i-Am* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	" 16th "	600 "
53	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	" 11th & 14th "	325 "
54	*Riaz-ul-Akhbár* ...	Khairábad ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly ...	" 15th "	220 "
55	*Rohilkhand Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	" 11th "	150 "
56	*Safir-i-Budhana* ...	Muzaffarnagar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 8th & 15th "	100 "
57	*Safir-i-Hind* ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 11th "	200 "
58	Ditto ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	" 15th "	75 "
59	*Sayad-ul-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Hidi-Urdu ...	Tri-monthly ...	" 16th "	60 "
60	*Shiát Ali* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	" 14th "	275 " "

61	*Shubha Chintak*	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	„ 13th	„	150 „
62	*Sir Punch Hind*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	„ 12th	„	100 „
63	*Sohail Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 14th	„	146 „
64	*Tokfah-i-Kashmir*	...	Jammu	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 8th	„	250 copies (including 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Kashmir.
65	*Umdat-ul-Akhbar*	...	Fatehgarh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ „	„	120 copies.
66	*Urdu Akhbar*	...	Akola	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	„ 11th	„	150 „
67	*Urdu Akhbar Akola*	...	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	„ „	„	100 „
68	*Vakil-i-Hindustan*	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 10th	„	260 „
69	*Vrit Dhara*	...	Dhar	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	„ 13th	„	175 „

ALLAHABAD;
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PRIYA DAS,
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